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THE London Journal

SATURDAY *June* 3. 1721.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

THE People of this Nation are generally taught, and taught by ſome who ſhould o tea them better that the Reign of King *Charles* the IId was a very *happy* and *virtuous* Reign tho' 'tis certain that there never had been a more extravagant and debauch'd One from the Conqueſt, and that he conſumed more *Engliſh Money*, than all the Princes his Predeceſſors from *William* the *Norman* to his own time, had ever ſeen; and conſumed it in *vile Gratifications* and for *vile Purpoſes*, to corrupt his Parliament, to ſubdue Proteſtant States, and to enrich wicked Women and worthleſs Favourites. To the great Diſgrace, Loſs and Danger of England, he was a Penſioner to France; and for the vile Conſideration of a few French Lewidores, ſuffer'd, nay help'd, that aſpiring Prince to erect a Dominion terrible to all Europe, and fatal to the beſt Part of it, by engaging them in long and chargeable Wars, which have involved them in vaſt and endleſs Debts, which I pray God may not involve them in Slavery. We know the Condition we our ſelves are in: It can hardly be deſcribed, and never aggravated.

All this might have been prevented by *Charles the Second*, had he conſulted the Intereſt of England, or followed the Advice of his Parliament. But he neither cared for England, nor for Parliaments, nor for Proteſtants. He kept no Faith with his People, but juſt as or they had reſtored him with ſo much Joy, was bargaining with his Brother *Lewis* for Ten Thouſand French Dragoons to enſlave them: He ſhut up the Exchequer contrary to all Faith and common Honeſty, and robbed his Subjects of near a Million and a half, which they had placed there for Safety: His whole Reign was a Series of Vice, and of Attempts at Arbitrary Power: He attempted particularly by his own ſole Authority to grant a general Toleration *to all Diſſenters*, meaning the Favour to his Brethren the *Papiſts* only: But when the Parliament were for granting Toleration in a legal Way to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and preſented him a Bill for that End, he refuſ'd to paſs it: by which he ſhewed plainly enough his great Inflexerity and Ingratitude to thoſe that placed him on the Throne, as well as the Deſigns he purſued, and the Religion he loved: It would be endleſs to run through all his Exorbitancies, his ſelling Dunkirk, by which he as it were inſtituted a Neſt of Pyrates to deſtroy the Trade of England, his ſhedding ſome of the beſt Engliſh Proteſtant Blood, his forcing Magiſtrates upon the City of London, by downright Violence, his attacking the ancient Rights of Burroughs, his laying aſide Parliaments, his Dutch Wars, and his popiſh Treaties.

Thoſe who deſire to ſee a juſt Picture of his Government, and that of his Royal Brother, as far as the ſame concerns *Scotland*, may ſee it in the following Account, which I ſend you with this Intent. The Paper is well writ, and very ſcarce, and every Word true. The State of Scotland in thoſe Reigns was ſo extraordinary, that I wonder it is not better known: One can hardly ſay that there was one *Magiſtrate* in Scotland in thoſe Days, thoſe who were called *Magiſtrates* being really no other than *Baſhaws* and *Butchers*, who uſed their Countrymen worſe than ever the great Turk uſed his Subjects. And that the ſame Exceſſes of Cruelty, and Oppreſſion, and Depredation, were not avowed nor practiced at the ſame time in England, is entirely owing to the Revolution.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

CATO.

The Scotiſh INQUISITION: *Or, A ſhort Account of the Proceedings of the Scotiſh Privy-Council, Juſticiary-Court, and thoſe Commiſſioned by them; whereby the Conſciences of good Men were tortured; the Peace of the Nation, for ſeveral Years, exceedingly diſturbed, and Multitudes of innocent People cruelly oppreſſed, and inhumanly murthered. Anno* 1683.

IN the Tract of theſe Proceedings, altho' Informing was a Trade more encouraged than in the Reigns of *Tiberius*, yet they arraigned multitudes without Informer or Accuſer; and whoever appeared not upon their Summar Citation (which ſometimes was impoſſible) were treated as Criminals.

They ſeized many of all Ranks, and detained them Months and Years, without any Signification of the Cauſe of their Impriſonment; and ſeldom diſcharg'd any ſuch without exorbitant Bail; but if they could find the leaſt Shadow to proſecute any ſuſpected to miſlike their Arbitrary Courſes, they precipitated their Proceſs, not allowing them Time or Means to vindicate their Innocency.

They ſent their Inquiſitors through their Priſons and Citizens Houſes, to examine whom they pleaſed, upon moſt intricate Queſtions of Church and State Government, and made their refuſing to anſwer, or diſſatisfactory anſwers, the Foundation of their Indictments; others were ſeized in the Crowd at Executions; and ſome, when viſiting the impriſoned, were condemned and executed, for refuſing to juſtifie their Severities againſt their Brethren, and diſowning their *Dagon* of Non-Reſiſtance.

They frequently ſent out Spies to Priſons, Cities and Country, under Diſguiſe, who by pretending a Diſſatisfaction at the Exorbitances of the Government, and Zeal for perſecuted Piety, might draw Words from the moſt wary, allowing ſuch and other Informers, as ſufficient Witneſſes, to the taking away the Lives of many Innocents, notwithſtanding of one expreſs Act of Parliament to the contrary.

They often proſecuted without an Indictment, and when they formed Indictments, they ſeldom reſtricted themſelves to the Points therein contained, holding them, as confeſſed who refuſed to anſwer their captious and extraneous Queſtions.

They not only employed Emiſſaries, but Judges themſelves were active to ſuborn Witneſſes againſt the Lives, Eſtates, and Honours of Peers and worthy Patriots (a palpably groſs Management of ſuch an Intrigue, having qualified a Perſon for a chief Seat in their High Court of Juſtice) and when they could not find ſuch execrable Ruffians to ſerve their Turns, they forced Panels to anſwer *de ſuper Inquirendis*, and to accuſe themſelves in the moſt Criminal Caſes. They have often ſuſtained Jurors and Witneſſes, who could not purge themſelves of prejudice or partial Counſel.

They have indicted, tryed, condemned, and executed Perſons in one Day; and when Intercethon hath been made for ſome Time to prepare for Death, it hath been anſwered, *They ſhall have no Time to prepare for Heaven; Hell is too good for them.* They have kept ſome in expectation of Reprives and Pardons, till the very Day and Hour of their Execution; others they have hanged early in the Morning, thereby preventing the People's ſeeing their Cruelty, and hearing the dying Perſons laſt Words,

Words, and too plainly designing by such Subtilties the Ruin of their Souls. They frequently beat Drums about the Scaffolds, their Cries being such as could not hear the Words of dying Christians; they searched several, when removing them from the Prison to the Scaffold, seized their Testimonies that so they might not come to Publick View.

They would have their Laws to reach Thoughts as well as Actions; and many against whom they could charge no Matter of Fact, they sought to reach their Lives for their Thoughts, asking them, *How dost thou like of the Government*, &c. Some they have wrought to Confession, by promising to favour their Ingenuity, threatning them or Difficulties if they would not ingenuously, and by mock Expostulations, viz. *Are ye ashamed of your Principles? Are ye afraid to give a Testimony*, &c. and forced them to subscribe their Confessions before the Council, which they produced as Warrants against them at the Criminal Court, whereupon they were sentenced and executed.

When any refused to give Categorical Answers, then could they use not all by Turns with their Engines of Cruelty, the Boots, and Watches betwixt the Fingers and Thumbs, and after torturing, hanged several, tho' thereby they could extort not one.

When some had answered all their Questions, and cleared themselves of all charged against them, yet would they not pass them so, but impose some of their wicked Oaths, which they considered they would not take, and according to the Measure of Tenderness they discovered in any, they apportioned the Oaths; to the Stricter, the more Unsafe; to the Laxer, the more Safe, such as they knew their Consciences would not allow them to take.

They required not only to have their Laws obeyed, but subscribed also, holding it not sufficient, that People transgress them not, but to allow the Justice of them, and the Lawfulness of the Authority enacting them, and sweat to maintain them; and yet when some have complyed to all they sought, yet would they not discharge them, but upon Bond to answer again when called.

Not only extrajudicial Confession will suffice with them, but were they had given the Publick Faith, the King's Security, the Act of Oath of Council, that such Confessions should not be to their Disadvantage, yet they have brought it in as Evidence, and given it upon Oath, where their former Act and Oath was produced in open Court in Demonstration of their Perjury.

They used frequently to pack Juries, picking out such as they thought any Thing tender, and not bloody enough, and sometimes fined some, who they concluded would not concur, that thereupon they might get Occasion to exact their Fines.

Sometimes when the Jury hath brought in their Verdict in favour of the Accused, they have made them return and resume the Cognition of the Process again, and threatned them with an Attaint of Error, if they did not bring him in guilty; nay, frequently the Advocate threatened them under most peremptory Certifications, if they found not the impannelled guilty; so that their ruling Lures were fit for the Fashion.

They have fentenced innocent Persons twice, once to have their Ears cut off, and banished, and after the lopping off their Ears, they have re-examined them, and sentenced them to death.

They used to stage several together, of whom they knew some would comply, to tantalize others with the Sight of their Liberty, thereby tempting them to bite more eagerly at their fawning Baits, to wound the Conscience.

They not only murthered many innocent Christians in taking their Lives, but also endeavoured to murder their Reputation and the Cause they owned, loading it with most reproachful Epithets, which was their peculiar Policy, to bring the Heads of suffering to Points most obnoxious to common Censure, and most contrary to Religion, casting off the faithful Professors of Religion, and true Lovers of Liberty, under the odium of their being Enemies to Government.

Some they arraigned whom they could neither reach by adducing many Witnesses against them in Tryal, nor by their Examination with their cruel Torture of the Boots; yet such have had their whole Estate seized, and also been sent to Prison in a Rock within the Sea, without being convicted of any Crime.

Finding that their Means and Motions under colour of Law, and Tryals, were too slow and troublesome to accomplish their designed Cruelties, and that the publick Executions tended more to confirm and multiply the Lovers of Religion and Liberty, than to diminish and deter them; they took a more compendious Way of sending out their Soldiers, impowered to challenge and examine whom they pleased, and to render Oaths required by no Law, and to punish such by present Death, who refused to swear, or Erupled to Answer their enstaring Questions; which bloody Commissions were so faithfully executed, that within few Weeks, above Fifty innocent Persons were cruelly murthered in cold Blood, without either Tryal or Conviction, or respect to Age or Sex.

Although the Multitudes of Families ruined by exorbitant Finings, Forfeitures, Banishments, Imprisonments, Free-quarterings and Plunderings of Soldiers, and Barbarities of their Highland Hosts; the many cruel Edicts and Proclamations they published, the unlawful Bonds, and wicked self-contradicting Oaths imposed and pressed, the many Exactions whereby they impoverished the Country, the many open Oppressions, horrid Tortures and Cruelties practised upon Innocents, and Multitudes of Persons, Male and Female, whom they most barbarously persecuted, oppressed, and destroyed, are so many and various, that they cannot be collected: Yet some have been at no small Pains to gather as much of these, as when published in a Martyrology * of these Times, (which is purposed to be done with all convenient speed) will give the World to know as well the Faithfulness, Patience, Courage and Constancy of those who suffered, together with the Equity of their Cause, as the Inhumanity, Illegality and Severity of their cruel and bloody Persecutors.

* *Several Treatises of this Kind are published; but the best that I have seen is, that called*, Memoirs of the Sufferings of *Scotland*, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Swedes and Muscovites seem preparing for War, and the Prospect of an approaching Peace letters for the present, though we are not altogether without hopes, that Means may yet be found out, to make them Friends before any more Blood is drawn on either side.

The War is not yet begun between the Poles and Turks, but we daily expect to hear it so. The latter continue to draw down their Forces upon *Choczim*, and are making all the necessary Dispositions to enter upon Action.

The Congress at Cambray, they tell us now, is laid aside for some time longer, and the Apprehensions of the spreading of the Plague, 'tis said, has not a little contributed to it, fearing least by the Concourse of People which will now be gathered from all Parts upon that Occasion, the Contagion should be communicated, and some of the Ministers which were to assist at it, have left Cambray, and gone about their private Affairs.

The Accounts from *Venice* are very Melancholy, the Plague encreases there every Day, and they are in the utmost want of Food and Physick; all their Hopes of the Distemper's abating are, for the present, at an end, and they seem to look for no Deliverance but what may come from the malignancy of the Contagion having wasted it self, or from its want of fresh Objects to prey upon.

LONDON.

ON Saturday last the Sessions ended at the Old *Bailey*, when Eight Persons, viz. Four Men and Four Women received Sentence of Death, John Alcock for Horse-stealing; Robert Goodfrey, William Wetherel and Thomas Cane for returning after Transportation, before the Time appointed; Jane Wortley, Sarah Johnson, and Margaret Clark for Robberies and Felonies, and Barbara Spencer for counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; the Three last pleaded their Bellies, but Margaret Clark only was found with quick Child.

Mary Davies, who robbed the Jew in Fenchurch-street of a considerable Quantity of Plate, was ordered for Transportation. Elizabeth Askew, who recommended her to the Place, and was also indicted, though acquitted of the Felony, was Convicted of a Fraud, and accordingly received Sentence to stand in the Pillory, and to pay a considerable Fine.

Burnt in the Hand, or ordered to be Whip'd about a Dozen, And several order'd for Transportation.

We hear, that Alexander Pendarvis, Esq; is chosen Member of Parliament for Launceston, in the County of Cornwall, in the Room of Edward Herle, Esq; lately deceased.

On Thursday last, at the Sittings at the Common-Pleas, Westminster, was try'd the Issue of a Cause between a French Gentleman living at Hendon, and a Neighbour of his: The former having brought an Action against the latter, for gathering a little Sallad out of his Garden. The Jury brought in their Verdict for the former, giving him Two-pence Damage, but no Cost.

On Friday last one Clayton, a Clark to the South Sea Company, was committed to the Gatehouse, by Order from the Honourable House of Commons. And on Saturday Mr. Mist, the Printer, was ordered to be closely confined for his Journal of that Day.

They write from Ireland, that Sir John Eccles, Receiver-General of the Customs in the Port of Dublin, having run in Arrears to the Government between Forty and Fifty Thousand Pounds, Process was issued out against him, and his Estate was selling, in order to make Satisfaction.

On Saturday last, in the Afternoon, died Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knt. and Alderman of this City, at his House in Low-Layton, in Essex, aged about Seventy One Years.

On Monday being the Anniversary of the happy Restoration of the Royal Family, the same was observed in this City with the usual Solemnity; and the Park and Tower Guns were fired upon that Occasion.

The same Day his Majesty was pleased to receive the Congratulatory Complements of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and Gentry, on Account of his Birth Day, to that there was a splendid and numerous Court, and the Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

[illegible] Wood, Esq; of Butler's-Hill, in the County of Lincoln, is appointed Attorney General for the said County, in the Room of Benjamin Bourdil, Esq; who hath resigned.

One Eve Andrews indicted for Felony, being brought on the Trial last Sessions at the Old Bailey, refused to plead, and as She could not in strict Law, was liable to be pressed to death, by having her Thumbs thrice drawn to the common Execution with a strong Whipcord, she submitted to plead, and was acquitted for want of Evidence.

They write from Portsmouth, that on the 4th Instant his Majesty's ship the Success sailed thence for Ireland.

They write from Naples, that the Government there have prohibited the importing all manner of Bale Goods, and Leather, from any Country whatsoever, which we fear will be a great Detriment to our Traders in those Parts.

Last Week the Bank chose Mr. Zerubabel Crouch to be one of their Cashiers, and appointed him to sign Bills and Notes for the Governour and Company of the Bank of England.

On Monday last all the Officers and Clerks belonging to the East-India Company, had a pleasant Feast at the Bowling Green House at Putney, according to annual Custom.

On Monday last being the Celebration of his Majesty's Birth-Day, the honourable the Artillery Company performed a handsome Exercise, as usual.

The Planters in Kent and Essex have a fair Prospect of a fine Crop of Hops this Season, the Price in Town of that Commodity is Three Pounds to Three Pounds Six Shillings.

It is uncertain when they will begin to work on the Drawbridge on London-Bridge, but when that time is fixed, it will be advertized to the Town in the Gazette.

'Tis said, that the Vestry of St. Peter's Cornhill are going to raise the Fine on the Refusal to serve to the Office of that Parish. The present Fine is 30 l. which it seems is too little, tho' very few of the Parishioners being willing to serve in those Offices.

We hear, that the Inhabitants on the Road from Piccadilly to Hyde Park Corner, in Order to have that Road pav'd, are going to petition for a Turn-pike to be set up between St. James's Park-Gate, and Hyde-Park Gate, for Collecting the Charges of such a Work.

Private Letters from Jamaica give a very discouraging Account of the Situation of Affairs in that Island, many Plantations there having been lately destroyed, and great Numbers of Negro Servants carried off by the Blacks upon the Mountains.

The Inhabitants on the East-side of St. James's Park, Westminster, have got a Grant for the pulling down of the Wall, and erecting Iron Rails in the Place of it, to give them a better Prospect into the Park.

On Monday last his Excellency the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, entertained most of the Irish Nobility and Gentry in Town at Dinner, at his House in Albemarle-Street.

It's said, his Excellency will set out for that Kingdom the beginning of July next.

There was a handsome Entertainment given on Monday, by Mrs. Grace Tozier, his Majesty's Chocolate-Maker, at her House on Black-Heath, near Greenwich, In Honour of the King's Birth-Day, where there was a very great Resort of Persons of Quality, and there was Dancing in her new great Room for the first Time.

His Majesty's Ship the Hampshire is arrived in the Downs from the Mediterranean, and is ordered back to Portsmouth to perform Quarantine.

Her Highness the Princess Carolina, is fully recovered from her late Indisposition.

We hear, that a certain Clergyman in Shropshire, has been lately complained of to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Chester, by his Parishioners, for his Folly and Madness in reading and commenting upon Mist's Journal every Sunday in the Pulpit.

Sir Richard Steele has put off his Entertainment of Musick till the Beginning of next Week.

To the Author of the London-Journal.

SIR,

YOU are the Person we address to, as one who has espoused the Cause of his injured Country, and seem only equal to the Task; we hope the Attempts you have made to expose a Set of Villains, that have ruined us, have not been vain; their Conduct has wounded the publick Credit in so fatal a Manner, that it will be hard, if not impossible to recover it; I think it would be also very well worth your while if you would give some Encouragement to any Proposals for the re establishing the Honour and Interest of our *Commerce*, restoring our *Cash*, our *Paper Credit*, and the honest Confidence of Trade, on which the Prosperity of the Nation so much depends.

It is certain that the Wealth, the Opulence, the formidable Power of Great Britain, are all owing to our Commerce; it is our Trade has improved our Lands, raised the Value of them, enriched the Farmers, established our noble Families: 'Tis Trade has Ennobled and honoured them with Titles, as well as with Estates innumeral Families, which having their Rise from Trade, and their Original in the Common Industry of Merchants and Manufacturers, are now all used to rank with the most ancient Families of our Nobility and Gentry.

If Trade has raised our Nation, the Loss of Trade must necessarily sink our Nation, by the Decay of Commerce, our rich Lands will lie uncultivated, the Rents will fall, the Tenants starve, the Poor multiply, the Parishes be oppressed, the Land Rate will grow voracious, and devour the Rent. In a Word, the Landed as well suffer, the Gentry be impoverished, and every Family bear a Share in the declining State.

Nay, by thus sinking the Value of Lands, the Wealth of the Publick will decline, Taxes which are a Rate proportioned on the Value and Income of the Lands, must decrease as the Rate of Lands decreases; the Taxes laid on the Imports of foreign Goods must sink, for the Importation is felt we think, the Consumption at home, which is the other support of Taxes, must lessen, the Wealth of the People declining, their Expence must decline of Courses; thus the Wealth of the Publick growing less, their Strength must grow less; for in proportion to the Revenue and to the Taxes, which can be levied on the Country and on Trade, such must be the Armies and the Navies we can furnish and fit out.

As our Trade supports our Power, so it is Credit supports our Trade, and in some measure our Cash may be said to support our Credit; Credit then and Cash must be supply'd to Trade, and restored and preserved in our Trade, or we shall entirely sink our Commerce.

Ways and Means to restore Cash and Credit to a Currency in our Trade is the great Thing which is now before us, and which puzzles the wisest Heads in Britain: Men look pale and frighted when they talk of them; for they think them irrecoverable, and start and stare at one another, like Men bewildered when they think of what will be the Consequence.

If, Sir, you can find Room for any Thing of this Nature, it must certainly be serviceable; *nothing* can more suit with a Publick Spirit, *nothing* would be more beneficial to your Country, *nothing* is more wanted at this Time, than that which may tend to restore to us our Credit, which is now sunk so low, and under which the Nation sinks as under a Load too heavy for her to bear: Proposals of this kind are really valuable; the Age to come will honour the Memory of your Paper, if you can lay down any Practicable Measure, which Men willing to help their Country out of Trouble, may make Use of; You will, at least, have the Honour of the Invention, and all honest Men will have the Benefit of the Proposals, if valuable.

If you are willing to accept of my Thoughts in the Matter, I shall readily give you some Heads which may be a Foundation to build upon, and which, if you think fit to propose them to the World, may have at least a Tendency to this great End, and, perhaps, being joined to what may occur to you; in the mean time, may give some Light to the managing Part of Mankind which they have not yet met with. If you do not think fit to accept of this Offer, you must remember, that an Occasion was put into your Hand to do your Country Service, but that you did not think it worth your while to meddle with it.

I am SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

PUBLICUS.

As our Friend PUBLICUS *could not have pitched upon any Means more prevailing with us, than the Service and GOOD OF OUR COUNTRY, to engage our Compliance with his Request; so he may depend upon it, that whatever he may send us, tending to that WORTHY Purpose, shall be as effectually recommended to the Publick, as 'tis in our Power to do it.*

Sir Richard Head, of Canterbury, Bart. is lately dead, and is succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Brother Francis, a Clergyman.

Also sir Robert Hasterigg, Bart, is dead, and is succeeded by his Son Arthur, who is a Minor.

The Tryal of Robert Lowther, Esq; late Governor of Barbadoes, is put off till next Term.

As are also the Tryals of Mr. Caswood for the North-Sea Bubble; and Mrs. Marchbank for Selling Places at Court, and forging Letters to that Purpose.

We hear, that it appears that the late Borrowers upon South-Sea Stock, have had Money lent upon it; some at Par, others at One Hundred and Fifty, others at Two and Three Hundred; many at Four Hundred, and some at Five, Six, and Seven Hundred; Besides which, 'tis said, that there are two Millions lent without any Security at all given.

On Sunday last, one Matthew Clark, of the Parish of Wilsden, was committed to Newgate by Mr. Justice Dobins, for the Murther of one Sarah Golderstone, living at a Publick House at Neesden, by Cutting her Throat with a sharp Knife, in such a barbarous Manner, that he almost separated her Head from the Body, and then rifling the said House; and we hear the Villain hath since confessed, that he perpetrated the horrid Fact, on Pretence of going to kiss her.

We hear, that it has been propoſed, that the Borrowers upon South-Sea Stock at 400, which are the moſt greateſt Number, ſhould take Stock at 300; but whether this may be accepted, is yet a Secret.

We hear, that the Gentleman at Hackney, who lately had his Daughter trepan'd away in a manner not fit to be mentioned, has ſince loſt his only Son. The young Gentleman died laſt Week, and, 'tis ſaid, he broke his Heart with Concern for the Misfortunes of his Family, through his Siſter's Conduct.

'Tis ſaid that his Majeſty's Ship Ferret Sloop, commanded by Capt. Brett, now at Woolwich, will ſail in a few Days to cruize upon the Smugglers.

The Accounts from Madrid mention, that at a Tribunal of the Inquiſition lately held there, they paſſed Sentence upon 18 Perſons, 4 Women were convicted of Witchcraft, and the reſt of Judaiſm. One Man and one Woman were burned alive for perſiſting in their Opinion. But a Man and 3 Women had the extraordinary Favour of being firſt drangled, and afterwards burnt.

We hear, that it has been propoſed that a ſpecial Court be erected for hearing and determining all Differences ariſing from the late South Sea Contracts: But whether ſuch a Propoſal may be rectified, cannot yet be known.

On Tueſday laſt Five Perſons who were hawking Mift's Journal of Saturday laſt, in Covent-Garden, were ſeized by a Party of the Foot Guards, carried before a Juſtice of Peace, and committed.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

'TIS with a great Deal of Satisfaction I read the Britiſh *Cato*'s Letters, his Sentiments are ſo juſt and natural, his Reaſoning ſo ſtrong, and judicious, and his Deſign ſo generous, and like a true Engliſhman, that I cannot but think every free-born Subject of Great Britain that has either common Honour or Honeſty, is oblig'd to him for the publiſhing of 'em.

To make a ſtand againſt a Torrent of unparallel'd Villany, which was ready to ſweep away every Thing that came within its reach; to plead the Cauſe of injured Virtue and Honeſty in Diſtreſs, and to defend his Country from the Inſults of thoſe who wou'd have gloried in its Ruin; and that at a Time when his Country call'd loud for his Aſſiſtance, is a Work worthy of the immortal *Cato*.

If we look either into Ancient or Modern Hiſtory, we ſhall find that the moſt celebrated Characters, and the nobleſt Actions, which are read with the greateſt Admiration and Pleaſure, are ſuch as proceed from that moſt excellent Principle, *The Love of one's Country*. The eſtabliſhing of good and wholeſome Laws, the detecting of Plots and Conſpiracies, the cruſhing of Fraud and Villany, or the devoting one's ſelf to certain Dangers for the Safety of Fellow-Citizens, are Actions to brave, and Heroical, as always warm the Hearts of impartial Readers, and endear to him Perſons of the remoteſt Ages, and the moſt diſtant Countries. It wou'd be endleſs to produce Examples of this kind out of Greek and Roman Authors, where we conſtantly find the greateſt Heroes and Patriots in Antiquity to have been always eſteem'd in Proportion as they had deſerv'd, more or leſs of their Country. The great and immortal *Tully*, whoſe perſonal Worth, as well as Works will be always dear to Poſterity, has nothing more ſhining in all his Character, than that he was always ready to employ his Pen in his Country's Cauſe, and never pleaded with ſo much Rhetorick as when he was engaged in Defence of it.

'Tis, I'm ſenſible, the private Thoughts of ſome, as well as the earneſt Expectations of others, that thoſe who have ruined us, will, at laſt, eſcape being brought to condign Puniſhment; that the Spoils of their Roguery will ſet 'em above the Reach of common Juſtice, and make 'em triumph over the Misfortunes of an abuſed Nation; but they wou'd do well to remember, that we are governed by a wiſe King, and a juſt Parliament: That we have a prudent Prince now ſitting on the Throne, who has declared, that he has nothing more at Heart, than the Welfare and Happineſs of his Subjects; and that there are a Body of Men now aſſembled at Weſtminſter, who will undoubtedly hear, and redreſs the Cries and Grievances of an injured People; and defend the Cauſe of Virtue and Honeſty, againſt Avarice, Injuſtice, and Oppreſſion.

So ſhall we be once more a flouriſhing and a happy Nation, our Trade reviv'd, our Credit re-eſtabliſhed, and our Manufactures (the main Support and Glory of this our Iſland) encouraged and enlarged, and Poſterity it ſelf ſhall ſee, that tho' England has had the Misfortune to fall a Prey to ſuch Miſcreants, yet She has had the Courage and Honeſty to deteſt the Fact, by puniſhing the Authors and Abettors of it,

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

DECIUS.

Laſt Week a Journeyman Gardener fell down dead in St. George's-Fields, as he was going to his Home at Lambeth.

From on Board the Sandwich at Hano, May 4. O. S. Sir John Norris, with the Britiſh Fleet under his Command, paſs'd the Sounds of Copenhagen on the 30th of laſt Month, and arrived here the 2d Inſtant. Seven Swediſh Men of War have joyned us, and we are expecting Four more from Carelſcroon. We ſhall proceed from hence with the firſt fair Wind towards the Coaſts of Gothland.

On Tueſday came on the Election of an Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, in the Room of Sir Robert Beachcroft, deceaſed, as above; and Deputy Lancelot Skinner having (by the general Application of the Inhabitants) been prevailed upon to ſtand as Candidate for that Office, was unanimouſly choſe.

They tell us, that the Smugglers upon the Coaſt of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, are making the beſt of their Time, expecting every Day to be attack'd by the Sloops ordered out by the Government, to cruize upon them, in a more powerful Manner, than ever they were before; They have, 'tis ſaid, run more Goods within their few Weeks than for many Months laſt paſt, tho' they pretend to give out that they have taken ſuch effectual Meaſures to manage Matters for the future, that their Enemies will not be able to do them any conſiderable Damage: However, 'tis thought they may find themſelves very much miſtaken.

The Books of the South-Sea Houſe were run into ſo great Confuſion and Diſorder, by the Hurry of Tranſfers and Subſcriptions, that tho' a great Number of Hands have been, for this half Year employed to ſettle them, and find out the Balance of the Company's Account, they were not able to accompliſh it till a very few Days ago; but that now they are brought into a very regular Method, and are adjuſted to Satisfaction.

On Monday laſt one Stephen Atwater was committed to Newgate by Mr. Juſtice Ellis, for a Robbery on the Highway, near Kenſington Gravel-Pits. And alſo,

On Tueſday laſt one John Richmond was committed to Newgate, for crying Mift's Journal of Saturday laſt.

A few Days ago three Boys at *Grays* in Eſſex, playing on the Shore, found an Anchor of Brandy concealed in the Sand, of which they drank ſo exceſſively that they all died on the Spot.

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt the Merits of a Petition were examined into, relating to the Licenſing of a Chappel in the Pariſh of St. Andrew's Holborn, without the previous Conſent of the Rector; but the Injuſtice of complying with ſuch an Encroachment upon all parochial Privileges, being conſidered of, it was unanimouſly rejected in Favour of the Patron and the Incumbent.

We hear that the famous Capt. John Silk, who had been in Newgate on an Extent, a long Time; but being ill, had the favour to be admitted to Bail, went into the Country for the Recovery of his Health, and died there on Monday laſt.

On Monday laſt an Officer having arreſted a Minter, and ſecured him in his Houſe at Lambeth; the Minter offered Sixpence to carry a Letter to a Perſon into the Mint, which the Bailiff's Follower accepted, and carry'd it; the Minters ſeized him, and kept him till the next Morning Five a Clock, and then led him through all the Streets, to all the Pumps in the Liberty, and made him free of the Place, according to Cuſtom, with the uſual Ceremonies. The next Day Thirty Minters went to the Bailiff's Houſe to reſcue and bring back their Brother; but the Officer being apprized of their coming, made ready to receive them, and being well prepared with fire Arms &c. they did not think fit to attack him, leaving their poor Brother in Tribulation; but 'tis thought the Bailiff will take Care how he comes into their Territories again.

We hear that the Houſe of Commons have addreſſed his Majeſty in a very Loyal Manner, expreſſing their utmoſt Abhorrence of any baſe and villanous Attempts to alienate the Affections of his People from Him, and thereby to encourage any unnatural Deſigns againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

'Tis ſaid, that in the Bill now depending for the preventing of the pernicious Practice of Stock-jobbing, there is a Clauſe, making all Bargains for Stock void, that are not performed in three Days time.

A Woman of Seventy Years of Age, the Wife of an old Mechanick near St. James's, who had unhappily perſuaded her Huſband to ſubſcribe an Annuity at the South-Sea Houſe, has been led ſo miſerable a Life by the old Man on that Account, that few Days ago ſhe put an end to it, by hanging her ſelf.

'Tis ſaid, that ſome very advantageous Things will be effected before the Parliament riſes, in Favour of the Eaſt-India Company, in order to prevent all Interlopers ſpoiling their Commerce for the future, and to the great Encouragement of the lawful Trade of the Company.

Letters juſt arrived from Vienna, intimate that a hundred thouſand Turks and Tartars, were on the Frontiers of Poland; ſo that a War on that Side ſeems unavoidable.

Moſt of the Directors of the South-Sea Company have publiſhed their reſpective Caſes, to preſent to the Parliament, and 'tis ſurpriſing to ſee that they all pretend Ignorance and Inno-

cence

cence, and that not one of them have the Modesty to confess so much as a single Crime; and all but one have the Assurance to hope they will now be comprehended in the Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers.

Letters from Ispahan, the Capital of Persia, dated January 10. Give an Account, That the King with an Army of 60000 Men had suppressed a Rebellion formed against him, and driven the Rebels into the Mountains: That a Conspiracy against his Royal Person was also discovered, for which the Chief Minister of State, the Contriver thereof, had his Eyes put out, and was afterwards beheaded.

That unfortunate Gentleman, Mr. Ingram, one of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, in his printed Case, which he delivered to the Members of the House of Commons, and which is esteemed the best of that kind, asserts, that he has sold no Stock since the Time of the South-Sea Act took place; and that he was deceived and inveigled to his Destruction, as well as the rest of Mankind, with the fair Speeches, and imaginary Calculations of his Brethren.

About a Week since, the Maid of a Clothworker in Creed-church-Lane, who had lived 7 or 8 Years with him, being a Washing with another Woman, the Maid of a sudden became Lunatick, left the Woman, and went up Stairs with 3 Case Knives in her hand, and Cut her own Throat, but not so much but that she came down Stairs again to the Woman all Bloody; which so surprized the Woman, that she run for a Surgeon, and has continued Mad ever since. And is now in Bedlam: The next Day after this Frenzy her Master who is Aged about 80, coming into the Room where she was; she fell upon him, and bit him in 3 Places of his Arm, by the Anguish of which, he died within 8 Days and was buryed last Friday Night.

On Sunday last, about Ten in the Morning, two Houses, in Grig's Inn Lane, fell to the Ground in an instant, so that the People could save none of their Goods.

At the last Assizes held at Chester, two Men and one Woman received Sentence of Death; the Men for Burglary, and the Woman for injuring her Husband so far that he died.

Most of the Nobility and Gentry in St. James's Square, have subscribed to the railing and planting of the same, in the manner of Leicester Fields and Soho Square.

'Tis said that when the Petition of Sir John Blunt, Bart. was read, praying for an Allowance out of his Estate, for the Maintenance of his Family; one propos'd 1 s. another 1000 l, another 5000, and one Person proposed 10000, in regard Sir John had been candid at his Examination before the Committee of Secrecy, the last was strenuously supported, but on a Division it was carried for 1000 l. only.

Mr. G. T's. Letter is come to hand; but as the Subject would have been much more in Time if it had been taken Notice of several Months ago, it can not be suitable to treat of it till a more proper Occasion offers.

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key *as follow:*

Wheat 28 s. to 36 s. *per* Quarter. Rye 16 s. to 19 s. Barley 16 s. to 18 s. Oats 11 s. to 14 s. Beans 17 s. to 25 s. Hog Pease 15 s. to 20 s. Boyling Pease 30 s. to 33 s. Malt 17 s. to 27 s. Rape seed 13 l. to 16 l. per Last. Hops 3 l. to 4 l. 10 s. per Hundr. Coals 20 s. to 25 s. *per Chaldron. Colchester Cr. Bays* 14 d. 3 fr. *per Ell. Ditto, 6 Seals* 14 d. *dit.* — *and* 14 s. 6 d. *per Piece.*

South-Sea Stock 129. India 134. three 4ths. Bank 129. Old African 33. and half. New African ditto. Royal Infirmary 6. and half. London 4. York Buildings 16. and half. South-Sea long Bonds 81. 15 s. Dito. South-Sea Christmas Bonds 7 l. 10 s. Dito. India Bonds undue, 12 s. ditto due 5 s. Discount. Bank Subscriptions 2 l. 5 s. Premium. Army Debentures 33 pr. Cent. Discount. Lottery Annuities 96 and a half. Sword Blade Bonds 4 per Cent. Discount.

Christened Males 86. Females 154. In all 340.
Buried Males 242. Females 272. In all 514.
Increased in the Burials this Week 19.

Casualties. A Man by a Concussion on the Brain (as reported by the Coroners Warrant) at St. James's Westminster 1. Drowned accidentally in the River of Thames at St. Saviour in Southwark 1. Hang'd themselves (being Lunatick) 2. One at St. Ann Blackfryers. And One at St James's Westminster. Kill'd by a Fall out of Window at St. Margaret in Lothbury 1. Overlaid 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS sold by John Darby in Bartholomew-Close.

Discourses concerning Government, by the Hon. Algernon Sidney, Esq.

A Collection of State Tracts in K. William's Reign, 3 Vol.

The Works of Mr. Sam. Johnson, Author of Julian the Apostate, and some Time Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. William Lord Russel.

Boccalini's Advices from Parnassus, with the political Touchstone; published by Mr. John Hughes.

The Oceana of James Harrington, and his other Works.

The History of the Reign of King Henry V. both Civil and Ecclesiastical, in which an Account is given of the Endeavours used even in those early Days for a Reformation from Popery.

Mr. Argill's Tracts collected together.

Mr. Rushworth's Historical Collections abridg'd and improv'd, 6 Vol.

Mr. Bayle's Reflections on the Comet, which appear'd in December, 1680. tending to explode popular Superstitions and Errors.

Dr. Cotherwood's new Method of curing the Apoplexy.

A Discourse, shewing that most of the Diseases in the World are nothing but Contortions about Words.

Dr. Paxton's Directory Physico-Medical, for the Use of young Students in Physick.

Four technical Discourses translated from the Latin.

Horace's Epistles, translated from the Latin.

Pliny's Panegyrick, translated from the Latin.

Lately published,

A Collection of Tracts relating to the Deity, Worship, and Satisfaction of the Lord Jesus Christ: By Thomas Emlyn. To which is prefix'd, a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Dissenting Ministers at Dublin, against the Author, and of his Sufferings, &c. This last, and several of the others, to be had single.

Mr. Bayle's Philosophical Commentary on those Words of the Gospel compel them to come in, that my House may be full. In which is proved, among other Things, that Heretics have as much Right to persecute the Orthodox, as the Orthodox them.

An Account of the Growth of Deism in England, and other Tracts, written by the late Mr. Stephens of Sutton. With Mr. Marvel's Rehearsal of Creeds, Councils &c. and other uncommon Tracts.

Sir John Denham's Version of the Psalms of David.

Limborch's System of Divinity, both Speculative and Practical. In 2 Vols. Translated from the Latin.

Lives of the Primitive Fathers, in 2 Vols. with Cuts; abridg'd from Dr. Cave, &c.

Three Discourses concerning Mahometanism; with Reflections on Socinianism. With the Life of Jesus Christ prefix'd.

The History of the Turks, from their Origin to the present Subject. Together with the Alcoran at large. In 2 Vols.

All sold by John Darby in Bartholomew-Close.

This Day is published,

THE MEMOIRS, LIFE, and Character of the GREAT Mr. LAW, and his Brother at Paris, down to this present Year, 1721. With an accurate and particular Account of the Establishment of the Mississippi Company in France, the Rise and Fall of its Stocks, and all the subtle Artifices used to support the Nation at the Time it was ruined by the pernicious Project of PAPER-CREDIT. With other curious Remarks. London: Printed for Sam. Briscoe, at the Bible over against Gray's-Inn, 1721. Price 1 s. Where may be had 2. The Fifth Volume of the Spectator. 3. Tho. Browne, Abridged with a New Set of Cuts: And, 3. The Northern Worthies, a Poetical Novel.

A Compleat Set of Cuts for the Bible and New Testament, containing upwards of Two Hundred Histories, so contriv'd as to bind up with equal Advantage, either with Quarto or Folio, the Spaces of the latter being neatly supply'd, with Head and Tail pieces, curiously engrav'd by T. Cole, from the Designs of the best Masters, and sold by Richard Ware at the Bible and Sun, Warwick-Lane, in Amen-Corner; who likewise has a Set of new Cuts engrav'd by J. Sturt, fit for Common-Prayer Books, in 12's and 24's; and Bills, in all sorts of Binding, Bibles, Common Prayers and Testaments, &c. whole sale or retail.

PROPOSALS

FOR reprinting by Subscription, the Memoirs of Literature, in eight Volumes in Octavo. Containing a large Account of many valuable Books, several Dissertations, and Miscellaneous Observations, &c. N. B. There will be but three hundred and fifty Copies printed; which is so small a Number, that this Work will be always uncommon. Subscriptions are taken in for the Author, by the Undertakers, Tho. et Wm. Knaplock, at St. Paul's Church-yard; P. Vaillant in the Strand; H. Clements in Oxford, and C. Crownfield in Cambridge; by all these, Proposals are delivered gratis.

AT Chertsey in Surry, 17 Miles distant from London, is a very good House to be Let, three Rooms on a Floor, a Garden behind the House, Wash-house, and other Conveniencies. Enquire at Mr. Hunter's, a Press-maker in Foreshert, near Moorgate, or at Mr. Matthew Briggs Butcher at Chertsey.

Rainbow Coffee-House, Ludgate-Hill.

THIS is to give Notice, that Mrs. Hopson's Sixth Sale of Plate, will be drawn the 19th of this Instant, June. In the mean time the few remaining Tickets now left will be disposed of at 0 l. 5 s. Shilling each, at the Place above-mention'd, and at Mr. Johnson's, Goldsmith the Cup and Ring near Cripple-Gate Conduit; at Mrs. Hurlow's the Yorkshire-Grey, near Durham-Yard in the Strand; at Mrs. Pages the Child's Coat in the Hay-Market; at Mr. Sloman's the Crown in Stanhope-street, near Clare-Market; at Mr. Barlow's the Adam and Eve in Jewen-street; at Mr. Beamont's the Golden Lyon Inn in St. John Street, near Smithfield; at Mrs. Johnson's the Trooper in Tooly-street, Southwark; at Hamlin's Coffee-house, near the Royal-Exchange; at Mr. Calcroft's, Brewer, in Oxford; at Mr. Dove's the Rose and Crown in King-street, Bloomsbury; and at Mr. Webb's, junior, in Tunbridge in Kent: At all which Places Proposals are given gratis, and the Plate to be seen at the Rainbow Coffee-house, on Ludgate-hill; not much above Three to One.

N. B. Mr. Barlow at the Adam and Eve in Jewen-street, won the Punch-Bowl and Ladle of 15 Guineas in the last Sale, and Mr. Mason a Taylor, in Sherborne-Lane, won the Salver of 9 l. This is the 6th Sale made within the Space of a Year.

AT the Cambrick Chambers, at Mrs. Lawrence's up one Pair of Stairs in Dean's Court, St. Martins le Grand, near Aldersgate, there is to be sold all sorts of fine Cambricks and Lawns, and all sorts of Hollands, By the Importers, at reasonable Rates. N. B. The Cambricks and Lawns are sold by the Piece or Yard, and the Hollands by the Piece or Ell, being a fresh Parcel just arrived: Attendance will be given from 9 till One in the Forenoon, and from 2 to 7 in the Afternoon. There is likewise at the same Place, an extraordinary and fresh Parcel of Dutch Quills to be disposed of, just landed.

AN infallible Remedy for broken-winded Horses. That hath been publish'd and sold many Years before any Counterfeits in other Forms appeared; and highly commended from one Friend to another; the vast Quantities that have been sold doth also verify the Truth of it's Efficacy and Virtues, which most perfectly cures them, after many Things premis'd have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small Time, without Confinement, by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all Passages obstructed by Humours dripping thereon, occasioned by hard Riding, Colds, &c. It cures presently a free Respiration, renewing its Force, Vigour, and Strength, as well as ever; those only a little touch'd it cures immediately, as also all Coughs, Colds, Wheezings &c. being also excellent in preventing many other Distempers, by maintaining a good Breath. Sold at Mr. Lockton's Toyshop at the Griffin the Corner of Buckler's-bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d. the Quart Bottle with Directions.

This

This is to give Notice
To the FEMALE SEX.

THat Barrenness, Miscarriage, and all other Weaknesses and Indispositions in Women, are faithfully and speedily cured by the Gentlewoman at the Golden Key in Haydon Yard, in the Minories, by a very extraordinary Method, and exceeding safe and pleasant Medicines, many Years experienced; and are so very certain and effectual, that abundance of Gentlewomen of Consideration have been quickly and assuredly cured by her of Barrenness and Miscarriage, when thought impossible, and great Numbers of Women and Maids of other grievous Illnesses, for a small Charge, after they had been left off by several as incurable. She is to be advised with at her House abovementioned, every Day in the Week. Those who write to her from the Country are desired to send their Letters post-paid.

THE most useful and original Plaisters, with artificial Peas for Issues, which has for many Years been highly approved on; and the best ever published, are still sold at the following Places, viz. by Mr. Gouge, a Bookseller, at his Shop in Westminster-Hall; Mr. Hoyte, Threadman, at the Queen's Head in the Strand by Charles Court; Mr. Robertson, at the [illegible] and Cat of Knaves in the Strand, near Buckingham street, Toy Shop; Mr. Radford, a Toy Shop against St. Clements Church in the Strand; Mrs. Garland, under St. Dunstan's Church, by Temple Bar, Toy Shop; Mr. Wright, Mathematical Instrument-maker in Fleetstreet, by the Globe Tavern; Mr. Wootton, at the Black Boy and Comb, near Fleet Bridge, Toy Shop; Mr. Pain, the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church yard, Toy-man, and Mr. Pear, a Cane Shop, at the Angel in Cornhill.

At the Red Ball and Acorn in Queen-street, Cheapside, over against the Globe-Alehouse, a little distant from the Three Cranes,

Liveth a Gentlewoman, that hath a most incomparable Wash to beautify the Face, which far exceeds all that are extant, as abundance of the greatest Quality have found by Experience to their great Satisfaction. It takes out all manner of Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, Redness, Morphew, Sunburn, Yellowness, caused by mercurial poisonous Washes. It also plumbs and softens the Skin, making it as smooth, and tender as a sucking Child's, the young it keeps always so, and the old it makes appear fair and young to Admiration. It has nothing of Paint in it, neither doth any Person know the Secret; you may have from half a Crown to 5l. a Bottle. You may have Pomatums, Whitepots, the like not to be compared with; also fine Spanish Wool, and Portugal Dishes, which gives a glorious Colour to the Cheeks and Lips, a powder for the Teeth, which makes them as white as Snow; she has a most excellent Secret to prevent Hair from falling, causing it to grow where it is wanting; she alters red or grey Hair to a delicate light or brown, in a few Days, which will never change; she shapes the Eyebrows, and makes them beautiful; she hath a delicate Paste to whiten the Hands, and a red Pomatum to colour the Lips, and prevents their chopping in the Winter; she has a certain and infallible Cure for the Toothach without drawing, that the Pain never returns; she cuts Hair very fine. At Night a Light hanging in the Entry. At reasonable Rates.

The Chymical Liquor for the Hair,

WHICH gradually changes red, grey, or Hair of any other disagreeable Colour, whether of the Head or Eye-brows, into any Degree of a Brown, or, by observing the Directions given with each Bottle into the most beautiful Black in Nature, that neither Time nor Weather can alter; for the Colour will for ever remain as lively as if it naturally grew so. It has, with a general Satisfaction to the World been sold above Six Years, by Mr. Lockton only, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry; where a Lock of Hair may be seen that was stained with it before it was first exposed to Sale. price Half a Guinea a Bottle. If it does not prove infallible, return the Liquor, and the Money shall be repaid.

THE best Water in the World, so called by those who have experienced it to be so, for the Itch, or any itching Humours. It hath been taken inwardly for the King's-Evil; it's good to cure sore Eyes, or any other Sores, Ulcers, or Fistula's; it has preserved several from having their Limbs cut off, when all other Means have failed. Sold by Mr. Goudge, at the Cable in Westminster-Hall; Mr. Radford's, Toyshop, at the Great Golden Spectacles against St. Clement's Church-yard, near Arundel-Street, in the Strand; Mr. Garaway's, at the Royal-Exchange Gate, Cornhill; Mr. Adam Raw's, at the North Entrance of the Royal-Exchange, over against Bartholomew Lane; and by the Person that makes it, at the Sign of the Cannister, next to the Dog and Bear Inn, at London-Wall. Mrs. Brown, Spectacle-maker in the West Passage of the Royal Exchange, going into Castle Alley. Note, It has no Smell. Price 1s. 6d. each Bottle, with printed Directions how to use it.

WRIGHT's truly prepar'd Elixir Sanitatis:
Or, Health preserving Cordial.

STrengthening in its Qualities, and pleasant to the Taste and Eye, good against all Ailments of the Nerves, Sinews, and Arteries, preventive of all Degrees of Infection, either from Plague, Great or Small Pox, &c. and of never-failing Vertue in cleansing the Blood from all venemous Particles. It's effectual in all Diseases of the Bowels, and Restorative to a Miracle in all Consumptions, Rheums, Coughs, Asthmas, and Diffenteries: It cures all Seminal Weaknesses, produces Procreation in Men and Fruitfulness in Women, acts in bar against all Impediments of Barrenness, and remedies all Evils arising from ill Salivations, and bad Physick, as appears by the Paper that will be wrapt up with it with the Directions for its Use; and only deliver'd by Dr. Wright at the Golden-Head in Bell-Savage Yard, on Ludgate-Hill. Price Guinea, and Half-Guinea Bottles.

Made and sold only by JOHN PINDAR, at the black Boy and Truss Bartholomew Close, near West Smithfield, London.

FIne Leather and Dimity Trusses for the Cure of Ruptures, easy to a new born Babe, and effectual in keeping up the Ruptures in Old or Young, and by far exceeds all sorts of Steel Trusses. Those in the Country sending their Bigness round their Wast, and which Side the Rupture is, may be well served. He likewise maketh Strait Stocking and Navel Trusses that are entirely of a new Invention, and the Experience of them has proved a wonderful Happiness to many Persons, even beyond Expectation. N. B. Those that come may depend on a Cure, if curable, he being never known to fail, his Wife being as able and dexterous in curing them of her own Sex. N. B. Those that are disposed to have Steel Trusses, may have of all Sorts. N. B. The said John Pindar married the Daughter of the famous Mr. William Jones, who practised the Business, and kept the said House for above 30 Years; and for preventing Mistakes, the House goes up with 5 Stone Steps.

THE most Noble Volatile Smelling Bottle in the World, which smelled to, momentarily fetches the most dismal fainting or swooning Fits, and in a Moment, removes Flushing, Vapours, Dulness, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Sleepiness, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle, and by its use admits of no Fainting, but invigorates and enlivens the whole Man; recreates and makes chearful, although never so sad, and in a Moment raises all the sensitive Faculties: It is also to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually takes off and eradicates the very Cause; for it potently relieves, comforts, and strengthens the Brain, creates and corroborates a Stomach, removes Sickness from it, helps Digestion, cleanses the Blood; and in a Word, is the greatest Cephalick, Stomatick, Hepatick, and powerful Aromatick possible; therefore is extream necessary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. always to be carried in their Pockets. Sold only at Mr. King's Picture-shop in the Poultry, and at Mr. Overton's Picture-shop against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

MARKHAM's ancient infallible Cordial Horse-Balls.

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May 15. 1721. Ambrose Granger.

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